
CHAPTER 10

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

There are four main methods by which improvements on SR 99 North may be funded in the future. Those methods are as follows:

City of Seattle Funding

City of Seattle funding could be used for spot safety improvements. Because the City of Seattle has a population in excess of 22,500, they are by statute the lead agency for addressing operational and safety deficiencies within the corridor. The City does have some improvement money to move ahead with spot safety improvements to address the high accident locations identified in this Route Development Plan. They also intend to begin the phased approach for remedial actions to address the high accident corridor at the south end of the study area.

King County Metro Funding

King County Metro (Metro) could dedicate funding to the SR 99 North corridor for improvements that relate to transit use and reliability. Currently, Metro does intend to dedicate some funding to begin making the transit improvements outlined in this plan.

State Funding

Dedicated state funding for certain improvements is a possibility. However, it will be difficult to obtain state funding through WSDOT's normal project selection process. As most of the improvements highlighted in this plan are safety related, they are by state law the responsibility of the City of Seattle to address.

Grant Funding

Obtaining federal and/or state grants for proposed improvements on SR 99 North is another viable funding mechanism. Federal grants have already been awarded to various cities for proposed improvements within their portion of SR 99 North. On the federal side there are three possibilities for grant funding: the Surface Transportation Program grants, Congestion Management and Air Quality grants, and Federal Transit Authority grants. On the state side, the Transportation Improvement Board has a number of grant programs in which some of the SR 99 North improvements (particularly those related to safety and pedestrian mobility) could successfully compete for funds.

GLOSSARY OF FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Access Management

Access management is a term used to describe a series of actions aimed at balancing property access and safe traffic movement. The following is a description of some of the common tools used for access management:

- ♦ Sharing driveways between multiple users.
- ♦ Locating shared driveways at locations that minimize the potential for accidents.
- ♦ Locating left-turn lanes at predictable locations that minimize the potential for accidents.

Some of the established benefits of access management include:

- ♦ Fewer auto accidents along with decreased severity for those that do occur.
- ♦ Increased safety for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- ♦ Reduced levels of congestion.

Add/Drop Lanes

A “drop lane” is an exit-only lane. An “add lane” is an entrance only or merge lane.

Amenity Zone

An “amenity zone” refers to an area designated for a sidewalk, planting strip, and any other amenities.

BAT Lane

A BAT lane, or a Business Access and Transit lane, refers to the outside lane of a roadway designated specifically for use by transit (buses) as well as vehicles entering or exiting an adjacent property or intersections.

Cross-Section

A graphic representation of the view across a roadway that depicts the location and dimensions of a roadway's lanes, sidewalks, and other design features.

Medians

Medians are raised structures in the center of the roadway that provide a safety buffer for traffic traveling in opposing directions. Depending on the median design, a median may provide a refuge for pedestrians crossing a street at mid-block or at an intersection location.

Mitigate

The term “mitigate” refers to making a condition less severe or intense.

Non-motorized

The term “non-motorized” refers to corridor users traveling along the corridor without the assistance of motorized transportation. Examples of non-motorized users are pedestrians, cyclists, wheel chair users, etc.

Road Configuration

The term “road configuration” refers to the location and dimensions of a roadway's lanes, sidewalks, and other design features.

Transit

The term “transit” refers to buses or forms of public transportation provided for multiple users.

APPENDICES

